

ONE HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.

What a change will have taken place in the great valley of the Mississippi, ere the day dawns of another century will be accomplished! We can only judge of the future from the past, and if the past be a correct standard from which to derive deductions, relative to our country's future glory, prospect is, indeed, of the most cheering character.

In 1738, one hundred years ago, and what a known of the great west! Scarce had a foot of civilized man, save the daring pioneer, made its impress upon our shores, when the flowing forests, from the Alleghenies, back—back and still farther back towards the setting sun, been broken by the slight markings of the Indians scalping knife, or the trapper's hatchet. No proud canoe had ruffled the silver waves of the Ohio, no smiling meadows or flowing lawn, were those of "nature's own make," feasted eye or soothed the imagination; no fields, were standing thick with golden sheaves; no sound was heard, save the low whoop of the savage, the long lonesome sound of the hungry wolf, or the sad complaints of the wild owl as she sat in the pale moon-beams, and hooted in unison with the howling tempest.

But the date is changed to 1838; the giant sweep of an hundred years, has passed over our land, and it, too, is changed. The Indian has gathered up his bows and arrows, except for a moment at the grave of his departed ancestor, and he is gone to the far West! The intruding white man has come; whole forests have bowed before him. He has exchanged the smoky wigwag for the splendid mansion—the obscure Indian villages for the populous cities of Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. The little crazy bark canoe has given place to the galant steamers. Proud colleges and universities shoot up their heaven aspiring steeples from almost every village home. Agriculture sits smiling over our furrowed acres, while commerce and trade go buzzing along our busy streets.

Let me imagine for a moment that old time has made another revolution, and passed the magic wand of another hundred years over our country? I extend far up into the unexplored regions of ideality and permit fancy to range unbounded, and uncontrolled! I strain my eager vision—I exhaust horizon after horizon, and yet the end is not! I see one lone Indian, and he stands on a beetling crag that overhangs the Pacific flood, and complains of the fate of his race—for he is the last! He looks once more towards the rising sun, and cries "Oh, my country! my country!" and bounds into the air, and the yawning gulf of waters below close over him. I see the capital of the powerful and flourishing State of Macedonia, of Columbia; of Pacificus; of Oceania; of Oregon; of Iowa and Wisconsin.—The snow clad heights of the giant Rocky Mountains, are crowned with temples of Liberty and Religion, where millions of freemen go to worship the God of Peace!

But stop. Another thought now thrills my bosom! Where then will be the present busy, noisy race? Where our statesmen, our poets, our divines? Where the happy yeo many of our country? Alas! like the rude fathers of the hamlet of 1738, each one of the present citizens of this vast republic, will be "in this narrow cell forever laid." Our bodies will have gone back to the earth from whence they came, and our immortal spirits will have taken their flight to God who gave them.

May 8, 1838.

A STATE PRISON STORY.—James Medlar an old burglar, played the following cuterick at Sing Sing, on Saturday last. The shop he had been working in being closed, he was employed near the river. A canal boat lying close alongside, Medlar conceived the idea of escaping. To effect this, he pushed on board the canal boat, and without ceremony, during below, doffed his prison robes and rigged himself out in a new suit of the canal boat captain's. Thus attired, he boldly passed the guard, and freed from all restraint, went merrily on his way. The captain of the canal boat luckily put on the jacket the convict had left behind, and its form being recognized by the prison guard, the unfortunate captain was detained as a convict endeavoring to escape. Matters were presently explained, and a pursuit made after the real convict, who, forgetful of his new position, was carousing at Yonkers. Here he was arrested and conveyed to his old quarters, to the great joy of the canal boat captain and his own sorrow. Gentlemen thieves, when you attempt to escape, never loiter on the way. Dame Justice is nimble footed.

A VENERABLE TEA-TOTALER.—At the Temperance Dinner in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the Fourth, was present the venerable William Peice, now in the 96th year of his age, one of the Boston rebels, who in 1773 aided in throwing the tea into the Boston harbor. The fact was happily alluded to by the Rev. J. Marsh, in his speech at the table. The old veteran was called upon his feet, and received with great cheering. He was helped into his carriage by a revolutionary lad in his 85th year.

From the Saturday Chronicle.

A REMARKABLE SNAKE STORY.

The lovers of the wild and wonderful will be amused with a remarkable snake story, which we condense from a long account furnished by a correspondent of the Perry Forester. He alludes to a tradition, that there exists in some part of the United States, an extraordinary kind of serpent which, although beaten into a thousand pieces, will re-unite again, and form a living snake; possessed of all its original vigor and strength. He then proceeds to say that he believes this story is not a fiction, inasmuch as while passing some time since, along a public road, not far from Bloomfield, Centre county, he observed what he thought was a serpent, crossing the path immediately before him. There were several

things about it, calculated to arrest attention and induce a minute examination. It was about two feet in length, an inch or more in thickness, and a perfect serpent in shape throughout. On careful examination, however, the individual alluded to, discovered that it was not a real serpent, but was composed of a number of worms of a brown color each about three eighths of an inch in length, with a small white head and a small white speck in the tail. The correspondent proceeds:

"When I first saw this insect serpent it had a crawling or undulating motion from head to tail, and the whole mass of insects appeared to move as one body. The motion was not exactly like the snake, but more like the worm called forty feet, which you have no doubt, frequently seen. The undulating motion of the serpent by which it effects locomotion is from side to side. This was not the case with this insect—in which particular only it differed from the real serpent.

These insects were so firmly connected together, that it required some force to disengage them. But when they were disturbed and separated a short distance from the main body, if not removed to too great a distance, they would immediately return and take their places so as to form the serpent. If one or two dozen were removed to so great a distance from the main body that they did not return and reunite with the other, they would immediately form themselves into a serpent, a perfect serpent, although a very small one.

How they were so intimately connected I could not perceive, but the whole mass moved as one body. After having made these observations, I left this insect snake, but returned again in about half an hour, but could see nothing of it. What has become of it is more than I can tell. The impression made upon my mind was, at first sight, from the regular and close manner in which they were connected, and the perfect concord of their motions, that it was the skin of a snake or some transparent film or skin filled with worms or insects; but my more minute observation convinced me that they were worms connected as I have described.

I have been induced to communicate these facts to you, hoping that some one may hereafter give you a more detailed account of this singular phenomenon, together with his philosophy on the subject. As these insects are constantly in danger of being preyed upon by a vast variety of fowls and quadrupeds, among the latter of which is the toad; all these are more or less afraid of the serpent. It is a well known fact that the serpent is the great enemy of both fowls and quadrupeds, and particularly the toad.

It is not probable, therefore, that instinct has taught these insects that by forming themselves into the shape of an enemy so formidable to all other animals, they would be able to travel with greater safety? This may or it may not be the correct philosophy on the subject; however, if any one can offer better, we will cheerfully adopt it.

As to the facts, they can be established by the testimony of as respectable citizens as there are in Centre Township.

MARRIAGE IN RUSSIA.—On Monday July 15, 1838, the marriage of a son of Eugene Beauharnois was to be celebrated in the Kremlin, the Asiatic palace of the Czars, in Moscow, the ancient capital of all the Russias, with the eldest daughter of the reigning Emperor. Thus a son of the step-son of Bonaparte, is united with the greatest Imperial family of Europe. It is not yet twenty-seven years since the Emperor Napoleon; attended by his son Eugene, captured Moscow and burnt the Kremlin; and was soon after with every sort of malice, proscribed and de-throned mainly by the Emperor of Russia, and chiefly because he was not the inheritor, but only the conqueror of Empires.—Yet already is a stem of his stock united by marriage to the daughter of the Imperial head of absolute legitimacy which expelled him from power. While the remains of Napoleon lie as it were unseparated, in a distant island, and those of his mother are not permitted to repose in any part of France, not even in their native Corsica, the grandson of the mighty Monarch, and great-grandson of his noble mother, is sought in marriage by the chief of the Empire which controls Europe and covets Asia.—Pennysonian.

NEW MODE OF PROPELLING STEAMBOATS.—The New York Evening Post, has the following notice of a new invention:

"An ingenious mechanic named Franklin Kelsey, has invented a method of propelling boats, the use of which was suggested to him by those contrivances of nature by which animated beings are enabled to move forward in the water. He has completed and brought to this city a model, a boat of six tons burden, furnished with two small iron paddles in front, eighteen inches in length and eight in width, which, by the power of four men turning a crank, is moved forward rapidly in the water.

By means of a combination of machinery the invention of Mr. Kelsey, a peculiar motion like that of the fish or the flippers of a seal, is communicated to the paddles, by which all back water is avoided. The evident advantage of Mr. Kelsey's invention is, that in the open sea no part of the power is lost, as in the use of wheels. The motion of the wave very frequently will lift first one wheel of the steamboat and then the other out of the water, but in Mr. Kelsey's plan the paddles are always immersed, and every stroke tells, whatever be the fluctuations of the surface. Mr. Kelsey has been engaged for a long time in bringing his machinery to perfection. To us it appears a promising, as it certainly is a very beautiful and ingenious invention. We are informed that it is intended to make arrangements for exhibiting it to the public, when scientific and practical engineers will have the opportunity of judging of its applicability to the purpose of propelling steamboats. The invention is named the "Kelsey Sculling Paddle."

ORIGINAL.

The following is a more handsomely published, when we do with pleasure, a quiet touch of fancy, from the hand of beauty, and more than welcome.

FOR THE UNION.

THE BELLE AT TWILIGHT.

Open thy casement—till the evening breeze
May stir the radiant locks around thy brow
Of intellectual beauty.—Sit thee down,
In this full shower of moonbeams, falling bright
Upon thy ethereal form—catching new lustre
From thee.—Never did the light
Of astral lamp in crowded ball room cast
Such splendor o'er thee; nor the heavy folds
Of damask drapery bend so gracefully
As do these willow boughs; or when the tones
Of rich Italian music, filled the lofty dome
Of the gay Opera, was it half so sweet
As the low murmur of the rippling brook
Over its pebbly bed, the rustling aspen,
The noisy chirp of Catydid, upon
The jessamine that twines around the porch.—
And there thou sit, as pure and bright
As the moonbeams around thee.—What may be
Thy thought—in this calm hour! Thou gazest on
The ethereal, glittering with gems as are
Thine own bright ringlets—and upon
The ruddy twilight lingering in the west
As if thy mind had an unearthly bent
And thou wast looking through the cloudless blue
Transparency, into a brighter clime
And holding converse with celestial ones.
—And now they come with torch and splendid
coach

To take thee forth—to the gay soiree—where
In dissipation—disguised in grandeur, and
Presumptuous rank greet thy arrival—
Yet ever and anon while whirling in
The giddy maze of pride and fashion, will
The memory of thy soft twilight hour
Steal o'er thy mind, and thou wilt long to 'scape
Thy flattering, fickle friends, and fly away
To breathe once more the calm still evening air.
—MARIANNE.

FOR THE UNION.

A PARODY ON

"The spacious farm on high, &c."

The spacious farm—here I lie,
With spider's webs all hung on high,
And glittering wags, whose dandy frames,
The origin of stings proclaim.
Here make their nests, throughout the day—
'Tis insect teaches them the way—
Their sting can prove to every one,
'Tis wise to leave their nests alone.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
Mosquitoes then take up the tale,
And nightly when in sleep, mood,
The're singing at me for food,
Whistling, popping, jumping, skipping;
Beetles, too, constantly tapping,
And all confirming as they say,
They'll feast on me from top to toe.

What though they do not all move round
The bed, in silence most profound?
What though there is a noisy buzz—
Mosquitoes claiming me as prey?
They gladly through the night rejoice,
And with a sereading voice,
Send forth the barthen of their song—
"You're made for us to live upon." ZOO.

FOR THE STATE AND DEMOCRATIC UNION.

MR. EDITOR.—Would it not be advisable for our select men at this time to take advantage of the low stage of water in our river, and have a quantity of the gravel of which the bed is composed, heaved up in time, and placed throughout the reef? I would, I think, by making the street as firm as a Macadamized road, be a valuable and lasting improvement. Not only so far as durability and appearance are concerned, but it would effectively rid us from dust in the summer and mud in winter months, alike injurious to health and comfort.

I hope the Board will take the subject into serious consideration, and doubt not you will use your influence in the attainment of a work so useful and beneficial.

SALUS.

Being in indisposition, the editor is incapable of paying that attention to his department he would wish to do; but the subject shall be adverted to in our next.

GEN. A. G. BROWN will visit Benton, (to-morrow) Wednesday the 14, and address the citizens of this place the day following.

STEAMBOAT MANAGEMENT.—In England, every steamboat is provided with a complete engineer, who is paid a high salary and is held responsible for any accident occurring from the engine. In France, every steam engine is examined by Commissioners appointed by the Government, and a seal placed on some part of the engine, which, in case the steam is raised beyond a certain gauge, is broken, the punishment for which, is very severe, almost death. This is the reason why we so rarely hear of disaster in Europe. If the French law had been in force in our own country, for a few years past and the engineers on the Mississippi river, had pursued the same course, as the French are, done, not being restricted, the fate of many of them would have been sealed long since.—Ed. Dem. Union.

A joker in New York having met a small gentleman whose first name was William, turned, and walked by his side. In a little while the gentleman turned to his uninvited companion and asked him if he had any business with him. "None at all," said the other, "but as the law does not allow us to pass small bills, I have turned about."

DEATH OF COL. ALSTON.—The Charleston Mercury of July 1st, mentions the death in that city, of Col. William Alston, in the 83d year of his age. An obituary notice in that paper contains the following passages:

"At the commencement of the Revolution, he left College, and took the field as a Volunteer, in defence of the liberties of his country. Though he did not enter the regular army, he served at different periods throughout the war under the Partizan leaders, whose services and exploits form the brightest page in the history of South Caro-

lina. He was a Captain under Marion, and was entrusted by him with the defence of a fort in the harbor of Georgetown, when that town was menaced by the enemy. Colonel Alston loved to dwell on the virtues and services of Marion, and was fond of relating anecdotes illustrative of his character. On the return of peace, Col. Alston, resumed the cultivation of his paternal estate on the Waccamaw, near Georgetown, which he pursued without interruption, until within a few years of his death, and with almost unexampled success. Devoted to agricultural pursuits, and the cares and duties of domestic life, he avoided as far as possible, all public employments. Being, however, a personal and political friend of Mr. Jefferson, he was prevailed upon to lend the weight of his name and influence to the party of which Mr. Jefferson was the head. He accordingly served for several years as a member of the Senate of this State, and was one of the Democratic electors of President and Vice President, at the time of the memorable contest between Jefferson and Adams. He soon retired, however, from public life, and from that period devoted himself exclusively to his private affairs.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 22, 1838.

The undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of the late Ezekiel Niles, formerly the Editor of the Register, begs leave to inform the public, that there are yet to be disposed of on reasonable terms, a few full sets of Niles' Register, from the commencement to volume fifty, inclusive, with all the supplements, and general index, all complete, comprising a period of twenty-five years, together with a number of sets, including the second, third and fourth series, from September, 1817, to September, 1836, with sundry odd volumes to complete the sets of those who may have been, or are now, subscribers to the work. She would also beg leave to state, that, yielding to the imperative necessity which exists for so doing, she has placed all claims due to the said deceased, in the hands of Philip Reigart, of the city of Baltimore, with a view of having the same collected and closed by him—all the books of the concern being in his possession, and to whom application can be made for sets or parts of sets of the aforesaid work.

The undersigned hopes that she is not presuming too much in asking the kind and liberal public press of the United States, to give the foregoing a few insertions, with the view of aiding her to dispose of the surplus copies of the Register, and to realize the sums due from those for whose benefit the labors of her late husband were so zealously given, to enable her to sustain thirteen children, eight of whom are under twelve years of age.

SALLY ANN NILES, Adm'x.

Commercial.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, July 5.

NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by Robinson & Co., Exchange Brokers, No. 45, Camp Street.

Exchange on London, 11. 3/4 86 u 4 91
do. on Paris 51. 1/2 51. 05 prem.
do. on New York at sight, 1 1/2 2 1/2 c. prem.
do. 60 days, 1 1/2 2 1/2 c. dict.

U. S. Bank Notes, 1 1/2 1 1/2 c. prem.
U. S. Treasury Notes, par a 1 p. c. prem and int
Savings Bank, 84 85 u 400
Spanish Doubloons, 16 50 u 16 75
Mexican do, 15 56 u 15 75
American Gold, 1 1/2 2 1/2 c. prem.

MISSISSIPPI MONEY.

Natchez, 5 9 9 c. d. s.
do. 6 mos. Post Notes, 8 10 do.
do. 12 do. do, 20 21 do.
River (specie paying banks), 8 10 do.
Union Bank, (payable 1st Aug), 6 7 do.
do. 12 mos Post Notes, 19 21 do.
Grand Gulf, 25 30 do.
Lake Washington, 40 45 do.
Com. and R. B. of Vicksburg, 45 40 do.
do. do. do. Post Notes, 35 40 do.
Bank of Vicksburg, 40 50 do.
Vicksburg Water Works, 40 45 do.
Tombigby, 45 50 do.
Citizens' Bank of Madison Co., 40 50 do.
Commerce Bank of Columbus, 30 35 do.
Brandon Bank, 7 1/2 7 7 do.
Alabama Specie paying Banks, 4 5 do.
State Banks, 10 12 do.
Tennessee, 3 4 5 do.
Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, 2 4 do.
Arkansas, 8 10 do.
Tex. Treasury Notes, 65 70 do.
Clinton and Port Hudson, 20 25 do.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, of July 25.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

Sugar.—Louisiana prime, 6 a 7 c; inferior, 5 a 6 c. Havana, white, 11 a 12 c; brown, 7 1/2 a 8 c. Molasses.—On Leave, new 31 a 32 c; per gal; sales on P. l. 24 a 25 c. Pork.—lean, 20 a 21 c; per bbl; 18 00 u 00 00; M. C. 0 1/2 00; Prime 3 00 u 3 10; P. O. 4 10 u 4 20; 1/2 B. Pork 0 00 on the Leave. Bacon.—Hams, 9 1/2 u 10 c; pr. lb; canvassed 11 a 12 c; shoulders, 7 1/2 u 7 7 c; middling, 8 1/2 u 9 c. Lard.—Per lb. 10 a 11 c; sales. Beef.—Mex. 14 a 15 c; per bbl; 8 1/2 a 9 p. 1/2; "prime" 10 a 11 c. Butter.—45 25 a 50 p bbl. Butter.—Go. hen, 25 a 26 c; new, 28 a 32; western 15 u 18 c. Cheese.—Western—cut; Northern 11 a 15 c. Coffee.—Havana Green, 11 a 12 c; old, 9 1/2 a 10; Rio, 14 a 15; Java, 3 a 4. Lead.—Fig. 4 1/2 a 5 c; Bar, 6 1/2 a 7 c; per lb; 2d do. Tobacco.—First quality 13 1/2 a 15 c; per lb; 2d do 11 a 12 c; common, 8 a 10 c. Whiskey.—Rectified, 43 a 45 c; per gal; common 40 u 42 c. Hay.—Western 14 a 20 p per ton, Grain.—Corn in ear, 75 c; a 80 p bbl; shelled in c 51 a 56 p; bushel; oats, 45 a 50 p; do. 1/2 a 1 1/2 p; do. coarse, 31 1/2 a 35 p; fine 31 1/2 a 35 p; do. salt; Turks Island, per bushel, 00 u 00 c. Bagging.—Kentucky, 23 a 25 c; Rope, 8 a 9 c.

FRUITS.

Cotton.—To Liverpool, 9 1/2 a 10 p; Havre, 14 cent, New York & Boston, 12 cent per lb. Tobacco.—To Come and a market per bbl 90 a 100, 1/2 London and Liverpool, 50; Bremen and Hamburg, direct, 00 u 00; New York, per bbl 87 00 a 90 00; Boston, 90 a 100 00. Sugar.—To Northern ports.—From City, 84 a 85; from the Coast.

Molasses.—The market continues exceedingly inactive, with a downward tendency; and sales except in parcels to supply immediate wants, could not be effected unless at a further material reduction in prices; the stock has also been further materially increased by supplies for the last few days. Of tart Coco, 160 bbls. were sold on terms not transpired.

Country Money.—We are gratified to learn that arrangements are now in negotiation by a committee from the western country banks, to continue the reception of their notes at the banks in this city, upon the same terms as formerly. The country free banks have a committee now in this city, who, also, are making arrangements for the reception of their notes.—Commercial Advertiser.

"A GREAT MAN FALLEN IN ISRAEL."

DIED.—At his place near Benton, on Thursday morning last, after a short illness, Major SAMUEL M. GRAYSON, in the 37th year of his age.

Perhaps no man has ever died in this community whose loss will be more sensibly felt than Maj. G. As an attorney he acknowledged but few equals for learning and industry; as a citizen no man was more highly respected, and as a husband and father, the anguish of his interesting and distressed partner will attest the affection and purity of his domestic devotion. In her heart his kindness will live as long as the silken cord of life connects her with the "earth earthy."

For two years past the deceased has been the proud and popular Senator in the Legislature from this County, and was a candidate for re-election at the time of his death. When we say that he was one of the most popular debaters and useful members in the Legislature, we but repeat the spontaneous expressions of every person who knew the deceased Senator. He was, also, one of the Delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, which is to be held next winter. In the midst of his usefulness, and in the heyday of life, when the sun of his domestic happiness shone brightest and fairest, he has been suddenly called to an ethereal home, leaving behind him many a bleeding heart to mourn his irreparable loss.—Yazoo Banner.

MAILS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

The mail arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and departs on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. The mail will be closed on each day of its arrival, at 5 o'clock, P. M. The Post Office will be open every day, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 5 P. M. Sundays excepted. R. EATON KEYS, P. M. Yazoo City, July 30, 1838.

Bank Note Table, Corrected Weekly.

Yazoo City, Aug. 13, 1838.

Commercial Bank of Manchester,	par.
Natchez Banks and branches,	do.
Commercial Bank of Rodney,	do.
Union Bank of Mississippi,	do.
West Feliciana Railroad and Banking Co. do.	do.
Commercial Bank of Columbus, 5 per ct. dis.	do.
Bank of Port Gibson,	5 do. do.
Bank of Lexington,	5 do. do.
Bank of Vicksburg,	50 do. do.
Railroad Bank of Vicksburg, 40 do. do.	do.
Water Works Bank, Vicksburg, 40 do. do.	do.
Grand Gulf Bank,	25 do. do.
Lake Washington and Deer Creek	do.
Railroad Banking Company, 40 do. do.	do.
Tombigby Railroad Bank, Co. 50 do. do.	do.
Citizens' Bank of Madison Co. 50 do. do.	do.
Brandon Bank,	75 do. do.
Benton and Manchester Railroad	do.
Company,	70 do. do.
Holly Springs Real Estate Bank, no sale.	do.
Bank of Grenada,	do.

POST NOTES.

Com. Bank Manchester, 12 mo. 10 pr. c. dis.	do.
Do. do. do. 8 mo. par.	do.
Natchez Banks, 12 mo. 10 pr. c. dis.	do.
Do. do. due in August, par.	do.
Union Bank of Miss. 12 mo. 10 pr. c. dis.	do.
Com. Bank of Rodney, 12 mo. 10 pr. c. dis.	do.
Do. do. do. 6 mo. 5 pr. c. dis.	do.
Com. and Railroad Bank, 12 mo. 50 pr. c. dis.	do.
Vicksburg, 12 mo. 20 pr. c. dis.	do.
Lexington Bank, 12 mo. 20 pr. c. dis.	do.
Real Estate, 5 mo. 10 pr. c. dis.	do.

YAZOO CITY PRICES CURRENT.

ARTICLES.	FROM DIS. CTS.	TO
Apples, green,.....bbl	5	honed
"dried,.....bbl	25	
Bagging, Ky.....yd	25	
"Scotch.....yd	12	
Bale Rope.....lb	75	28
Twine.....lb	75	
Beef, mess.....bbl	none	
"prime,.....bbl	"	
"cargos,.....bbl	"	
Bacon, hams,.....lb	16	17
"sides,.....lb	15	
"shoulders,.....lb	12	
Butter, green,.....lb	25	37
"Western,.....lb	25	
Boone, white,.....bbl	16	17
Coffee, Havana green,.....lb	16	17
"St. Domingo,.....lb	17	18
Candles, sperm,.....lb	62	
"tallow, mould,.....lb	"	
"dipt,.....lb	18	20
Cheese, American,.....lb	10	30
Cider,.....bbl	80	30
Cigars, Spanish,.....do	80	10 30
"American,.....do	100	
Corn, in the year,.....bbl	87	1 0
"suck,.....bush	1 00	
"meal,.....bush	9 00	10 00
Flour, superfine,.....bbl	none	
"rye,.....bbl	15	18
Hay,.....ton	15	18
Lard,.....lb	50	
Molasses,.....gal	10	13
Oats,.....bush	1 50	1 75
Oil, sperm,.....gal	2 00	2 50
"lined,.....gal	3 50	3 00
Pork, mess,.....bbl	27	00
"prime,.....bbl	30	00
"cargos,.....bbl	none	
Peatcoke,.....bbl	9	10
Rice,.....lb	3	11
Sugar, brown,.....lb	20	25
"loaf,.....lb	"	
"hump,.....lb	"	
Salt, Liverpool blown,.....sack	4 50	5 00
"ground,.....sack	5 00	5 50
Soap,.....lb	12	15
Tobacco,.....lb	75	1 00
Turkey,.....kg	2 00	2 50
Whiskey, rectified,.....gal	45	70
"mongrel,.....gal	1 50	2 00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. E. FUGLE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

ATTENDS regularly the Circuits Courts of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Yazoo counties. Office in Yazoo City, Mississippi, where he can always be found, except absent on professional business. August 13th, 1838.—

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned at the July (inst.) term of the Probate Court of Yazoo County, upon the estate of Thomas Daniel, deceased—those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against the estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or be forever barred. WILLIAM E. D. NIEL, Adm'r. July 30, 1838.

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the large and commodious dwelling house, recently occupied by Mr. Barford, on Jefferson, south of main street, where he is now prepared to accommodate gentlemen or their families, with board and lodging, either by the day, week or month. He hopes by a careful attention in supplying his table with the best of provisions, and his house prepared in neat style to gain a liberal share of the public patronage.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Board per month,	25.00
"and lodging per month,	35.00
"week,	7.00
"and lodging per week,	10.00
"per day,	1.50
"and lodging per per day,	2.00

Yazoo City, July 30, 1838.—Jm.

LUMBER.

10,000 FEET of reasonable 2 inch plank, for FLOORING, for sale. Enquire at the Fusilier House. THOMAS D. BELL, Agent. July 20, 1838.—16.

JOAB O'NEAL,

Proprietor of the

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

YAZOO CITY, MISS.

STRAYED.

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